IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,)
TN 1 4100)
Plaintiff,)
V.) Case No. 05-cv-329-GKF(PJC)
THE COURT OF THE C)
TYSON FOODS, INC., et al.,)
)
Defendants.	,)

STATE OF OKLAHOMA'S REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE EXPERT TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANTS' WITNESS WAYNE M. GRIP [DKT #2059]

Plaintiff, the State of Oklahoma ("the State") has moved, pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 104 and 702, and *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993), for an order in limine precluding the expert testimony of Defendants' witness Wayne M. Grip regarding the volume of sediments "relocated" in the Illinois River channel by erosion by the river itself (in contrast to, for example, sediments relocated by run-off). In their response to the State's Motion, Defendants set up a series of straw-men arguments -- *e.g.*, that photogrammetry is a recognized and reliable science that, properly applied, can pass muster under *Daubert*, and that Mr. Grip has expertise in photogrammetry -- all the while neglecting to adequately answer the actual substance of the State's Motion -- namely, that Mr. Grip, who has no background or experience in fluvial geomorphology, is unqualified to testify as to the fact of erosion, let alone, quantify its amount.¹

In their Response, pp. 9-10, Defendants have conceded that Mr. Grip cannot relate the movement of sediments "relocated" in the Illinois River to the movement of nutrients "relocated" in the Illinois River. Rather, Defendants contend that other experts will opine on this topic. See id. ("The significance of the erosion will be explained by others . . ."). However, given that Mr. Grip is unqualified to testify about the fact and volume of erosion by the Illinois

At the outset, Defendants' straw-men arguments can be quickly put to rest; the two sides agree that photogrammetry is a recognized and reliable scientific technique when properly applied and that Mr. Grip has qualifications as a photogrammetrist.

More significant for purposes of this Motion, however, is the fact that both sides agree that Mr. Grip has no qualifications in the discipline of fluvial geomorphology.² See Response, pp. 3-4. Therein lies the problem with Mr. Grip's proposed testimony: Mr. Grip lacks the requisite interdisciplinary qualifications to be able to reliably opine as to the volume of sediments relocated in the Illinois River channel through erosion from the banks of the Illinois River or from abrupt changes in the river course of the Illinois River. See Fed. R. Evid. 702; In re Williams Securities Litigation, 496 F. Supp. 2d 1195, 1232 (N.D. Okla. 2007). Reliable testimony on this issue would require more than mere qualifications in the field of photogrammetry. It would require Mr. Grip's background in the field of photogrammetry to be coupled with an additional discipline of expertise -- fluvial geomorphology. This is a discipline in which he has no expertise.

As noted in the State's Motion, p. 1, Mr. Grip has a B.S. degree in geology. See DKT #2059-2 (Grip Depo., 9:3). He has no degree in fluvial geomorphology, has not published any peer-reviewed articles in geology or geomorphology, has no certifications as a geologist, and is not a member of any professional geological association or group. See id. (Grip Depo., 22:12-15, 22:22-23:6, 82:5-19). He simply has no background in the relevant subject area necessary to

River itself, it necessarily follows that these subsidiary, dependent opinions are madmissible. When the first domino falls, the rest must follow.

Fluvial geomorphology is "the study of river dynamics and how rivers change course." See Harding v. Savoy, 2002 Mont. LEXIS 3286, *16 (Mont. Dist. Ct. June 4, 2002); see also Dictionary of Physical Geography (defining fluvial geomorphology as "the study of the morphology of environments worked by rivers").

proffer an expert opinion. Further, Mr. Grip has admitted that (1) he has never measured the amount of sediment moving through a floodplain, (2) he does not know if the methodology he employed in reaching his opinions had been peer reviewed, (3) he did not do any onsite investigations or measurements to confirm the accuracy of his interpretations, and (4) he did not research relevant scientific literature to confirm the accuracy of his interpretations. *See* State's Motion, p. 2. Yet further, Defendants do not cite a single authority that photogrammetry alone can be used to reliably calculate erosion of sediments. *See Dodge v. Cotter Corp.*, 328 F.3d 1212, 1222 (10th Cir. 2003) ("To be reliable under *Daubert*, an expert's scientific testimony must be based on scientific knowledge ..."); *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 590 (1993) ("[I]n order to qualify as 'scientific knowledge,' an inference or assertion must be derived by the scientific method. Proposed testimony must be supported by appropriate validation -- *i.e.*, 'good grounds,' based on what is known").

Simply put, expertise in the area of fluvial geomorphology is necessary to reliably calculate riverbank erosion. In contrast, Mr. Grip's area of qualification is limited to photogrammetry, which is "the science of making reliable measurements by the use of photographs and esp[ecially] aerial photographs (as in surveying)." *See Geospan Corp. v. Pictometry Int'l Corp.*, 598 F.Supp.2d 968, 969 fn. 1 (D. Minn. 2008) (quoting Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary). The State does not dispute that, using photogrammetry Mr. Grip may be able to measure changes over time in the location of the channel of that portion of the Illinois River he studied. But the aerial snap-shots in time that form the basis of Mr. Grip's opinions --

Rather, Defendants merely make an inapposite analogy to calculations needed for "cut and fill" projects commonly associated with construction projects. *See* Response, pp. 2-3. Needless to say, calculating the amount of soil that needs to removed or brought in by construction equipment is a very different proposition from characterizing the complex dynamics of stream-bank erosion, and the volume and locations of sediments being transported over a long period of time by a river.

sophisticated though they may be -- cannot by themselves support his testimony as to the volume of sediments "relocated" "by the river itself." See DKT #2059-3, p. 4; Response, p. 2. Several key analytical steps and facts are missing.

The very cases cited by Defendants in their Response, p. 6, underscore this point. These cases show photogrammetry either being employed by itself to establish a static condition at a particular time, or being coupled with another discipline to describe and establish a dynamic process. None of the cases, however, show photogrammetry being used by itself to describe and establish a dynamic process. For example, Waste Management of Alameda County, Inc. v. East Bay Regional Park District, 135 F. Supp. 2d 1071 (N.D. Cal. 2001), Napeahi v. Wilson, 1996 U.S. LEXIS 21851 (D. Haw. Sept. 5, 1996), and Goodman v. City of Crystal River, 669 F. Supp. 394, 396 (M.D. Fla. 1987), each reflect the former -- photogrammetry being used by itself to establish a static condition at a particular time. See Waste Management, 135 F.Supp.2d at 1081 (photogrammetry establishing that 25% of site did not meet 3% slope requirement); Napeahi, 1996 U.S. LEXIS 21851, *18 (photogrammetry establishing state of tidal ponds at high and low tides); Goodman, 669 F. Supp. at 396 (photogrammetry establishing existence of an outlet channel from water body).

In contrast, Canal Authority of the State of Florida v. Callaway, 489 F.2d 567, 571 (5th Cir. 1974), and Missouri v. Department of Army Corps of Engineers, 526 F. Supp. 660, 662 (W.D. Mo. 1980), both reflect the latter use of the technique -- photogrammetry being coupled with another discipline to describe and establish a dynamic process. See Missouri, 526 F. Supp. at 662 (expert with qualifications in both photogrammetry and channel hydraulics testifying as to rates of erosion before and after construction of dam); Canal Authority, 489 F.2d at 571

(interagency task force of more than 50 experts in different fields, including experts in field of photogrammetry, making environmental recommendations).

In sum, because his expertise is limited to photogrammetry alone, Mr. Grip does not have the requisite qualifications to testify as to the fluvial geomorphology occurring in that portion of the Illinois River he studied. See In re Williams Securities Litigation, 496 F. Supp. 2d at 1232 ("It should be borne in mind that the issue with regard to expert testimony is not the qualifications of a witness in the abstract, but whether those qualifications provide a foundation for a witness to answer a specific question") (internal quotations omitted). Specifically, Mr. Grip lacks qualification to testify as to the fact that sediments are being "relocated" "by the river itself" or the volume of any such sediments. As such, Mr. Grip's opinions set forth in his second report, see DKT #2059-3 must be excluded. See Fed. R. Evid. 702; Dodge, 328 F.3d at 1222; Daubert, 509 U.S. at 590.

* * *

WHEREFORE, in light of the foregoing, this Court should enter an order in limine precluding the expert testimony of Defendants' witness Wayne M. Grip regarding the volume of sediments "relocated" in the Illinois River channel by the river itself.

Respectfully Submitted,

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